# AN ENTOMOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES. II.

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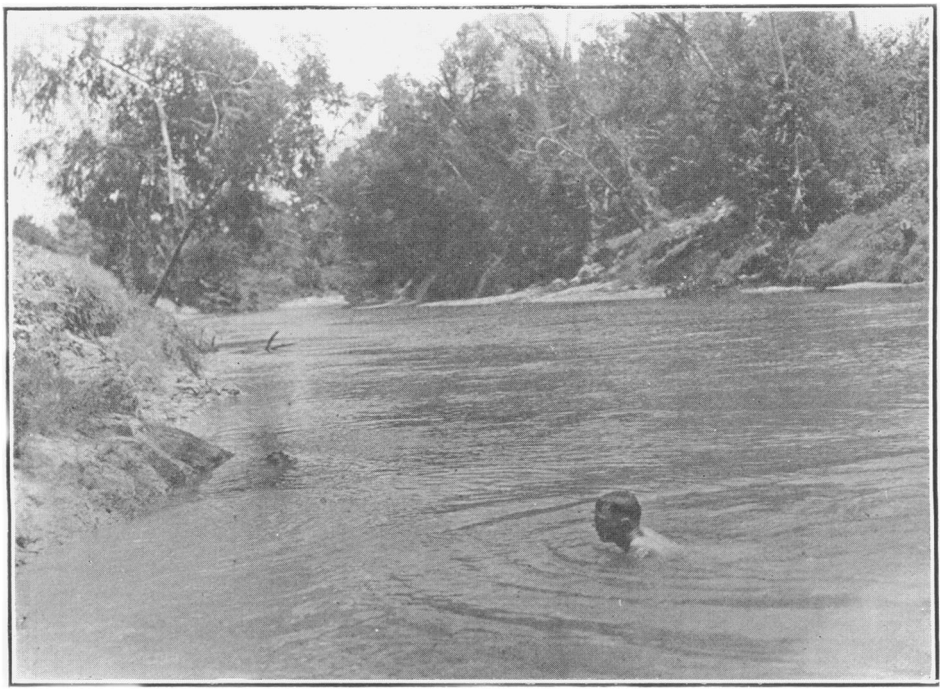
If one were to draw a curved line from Austin, Texas, through San Marcos, San Antonio and Uvalde to Del Rio, he would be tracing the south and southeastern escarpments of an elevated limestone region, known as the Edwards Plateau. In this area many rivers of clear water take their origin, and as is the way in limestone countries, flow underground until the escarpment is reached. About 30 miles north of San Antonio at the old German community of New Braunfels, what is perhaps the finest of these rivers comes pouring out of the cliffs in a series of magnificent springs. It is the Comal River and with all haste it empties its beautiful waters, after a very

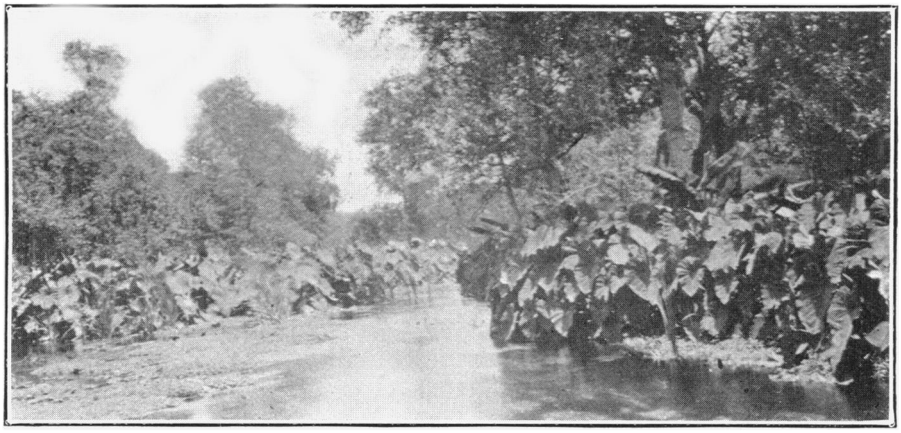


GUADALOUPE RIVER AT VICTORIA, TEXAS. The river is approximately the border between the humid and arid regions of Texas. Its clear blue waters were no more resistible to us than to a party of negro boys and girls, who *sans* everything in the way of clothing, enjoyed themselves noisily above our camp.

short course, into the Guadalupe. Calladia grow wild along the bank, and quite a jungle of semi-tropical plants, while its course is lined beneath with the most beautiful profusion of aquatic plants that I have ever seen. At these Comal springs we took our first real rest from the road and tarried several days. Dr. Wheeler has described the spot in his paper on the fungus-growing ants of North America. Here some years ago he found a very interesting association of ants, including species hitherto known only from more tropical regions.

While at New Braunfels we drove one day to a sanctuary up in the hills, known as Anhalt. The kindly Father who greeted us, when he discovered that we were entomologists, presented us with a small, but interesting, collection of the beetles of the neighborhood, which unfortunately was in an advanced state of destruction by *Dermestes*. We climbed up to a small chapel on the summit on a knoll and there, clinging to the sides of an old well, observed great masses of harvestmen and smaller groups of *Ceuthophilus*. We lowered Needham into the well by a rope and he secured many. When the harvestmen were slightly disturbed they seemed to teeter up and down in a rhythmic sway, but perhaps the rhythm was fanciful. Meanwhile Shannon was attracted by a shrill elusive buzzing, which he finally discovered emanated from a fly poised in front of a live oak. Others were located, but always they darted away with great swiftness as soon as observed. When at last one was caught it proved to be *Hirmoneura flavipes* Williston, a nemestrinid, one of the rarest of flies. Dr. Bequaert and I joined in the chase, and after we learned how to catch them, we obtained among the three of us quite a goodly series, of both sexes. Always they were poised in the air in front of a tree, emitting a peculiar shrill humming. However, I discovered one female crawling about over dead twigs as though hunting a place to oviposit, but I could not observe that she did this. Dr. Bequaert saw some *in copula*, the pair hovering in the same way. Another capture at Anhalt was *Eburia stigmatica*, a longicorn and also the magnificent green *Callichroma plicatum*.

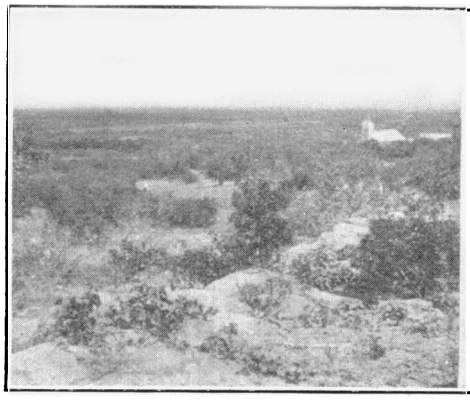
During our stay at New Braunfels we collected in the trap-lantern a fine series of *Fernaldella fimetaria* G. & R., a geometer, common in Texas, but interesting as representing the only genus of its subfamily; it was unrepresented in our university collections. There also were nine specimens of a striking little aquatic Pyralid of the subfamily Nymphulinæ, representing a genus new to science, or at least to North America. Accord-



SOURCE OF THE COMAL RIVER IN ENORMOUS SPRINGS AT NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS. Here Dr. Wheeler has found ants of a distinctly tropical affinity. The banks stand thick with calladia, and the limpid waters flow over a bottom hidden by aquatic vegetation of astonishing luxuriance. Photograph by P. A. Munz.

ing to Dr. Forbes it is related to Elophila in structure and marks, with reduced venation and long porrect palpi. Here we caught also *Cobubatha flavofasciata* Grote, an interesting noctuid, the commoner *C. quadrifera,* and for the first time *C. luxuriosa,* which we were destined to take on two or three later occasions, westward as far as the Dragoon Mountains of Arizona.

Our visit to New Braunfels was made both more pleasant and more profitable by the kind hospitality of some old friends of Dr. Wheeler's, the Dittlingers, who showed us many courtesies, piloting us around to the most favorable collecting grounds.



"ANHALT," in the hills near New Braunfels, Texas.

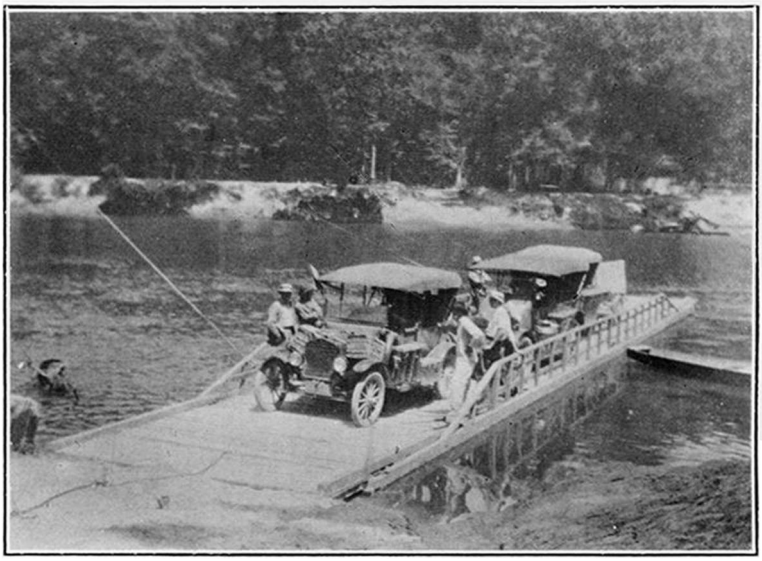
CHURCH AT YSLETA, TEXAS. One of the oldest churches on the continent. Photograph by R. C. Shannon.

On the night of June 30 we camped in a most charming park of small conifers near Helotes, Texas, close to a dry stream. This is eighteen miles from San Antonio, in the hills, and a most attractive locality. In the early morning, upon arising, we observed and captured several specimens of a smaller nemestrinid, *Hirmoneura texana* Ckll. These were also hovering in the air before the conifers and were difficult to catch. Here we also caught some noteworthy butterflies, the semitropical *Kricogonia lyside,* in both sexes, the male typical, but the female belonging to the variety *unicolor* G. and S., more of the then undescribed *Callephelis perditalis* B. & McD., which we had previously taken at Sutherland Springs; a typical *Anosia strigosa,* an arid region form, which here must have been at the eastern limit of its range; and *Melittæa calina,* a much confused species, really belonging to *Phyciodes,* sometimes known as *ubrica* Stk. Mr. Knight found some unusually fine Hemiptera at the light-trap here, among them a new genus and species of the very rare family Isometopidæ, since described by E. H. Gibson from specimens from Brownsville as *Lidopus heidemanni,* a new species of the typical genus Isometopus of the same family, and a mirid of the South American genus *Zoshippus.* Tingitidæ that he found on *Malvaviscus drummondii* have since been described by C. J. Drake as *Calotingis knighti.* There were more strange Hemiptera here than at any other place.

Early we were on our way westward, along the general course of the Southern Pacific Railway. Our first night camp was at Sabinal, on the Sabinal River. Alongside of the road, as we stopped, was awaiting a gopher turtle, *Gopherus berlandieri,* the only one that we observed. Here we found a splendid colony of *Atta septentrionalis,* the Texan leaf cutter ant, working on the leaves of the small native walnut (*Juglans rupestris*). Their well marked paths extended from the nest in diverse directions, well paved with walnut leaves. These were the first leaf cutter ants I had ever seen at work and were of absorbing interest to me personally. In the morning at 6:30 of the clock, *Hirmoneura texana* appeared again.

The west fork of the Nueces River proved an enticing spot for lunch and good collecting. There were several striking species of flowers along the bank, and clear, swift-running water in the stream. Among birds we noted: blue grosbeaks, Mexican goldfinches, and the little Texan kingfisher. On desert willow (*Bignonia*), which was blooming lustily, we collected *Tibicen delicata* Osborn. By night, we reached the Devil's

River and camped along the bank of this most remarkable of streams. Imagine the effect of coming suddenly from the hot and parched desert upon the wall of a cañon or huge barranca, and to find upon descending to its bottom no sandy wash, or standing pools or trickling stream, but a river of large dimensions and volume, swiftly flowing, clear, blue and cool. After



CROSSING THE PEARL RIVER FROM MISSISSIPPI INTO LOUISIANA. Photographed by Anna A. Wright. The trip through Louisiana is described in the earlier part of the article.[1]

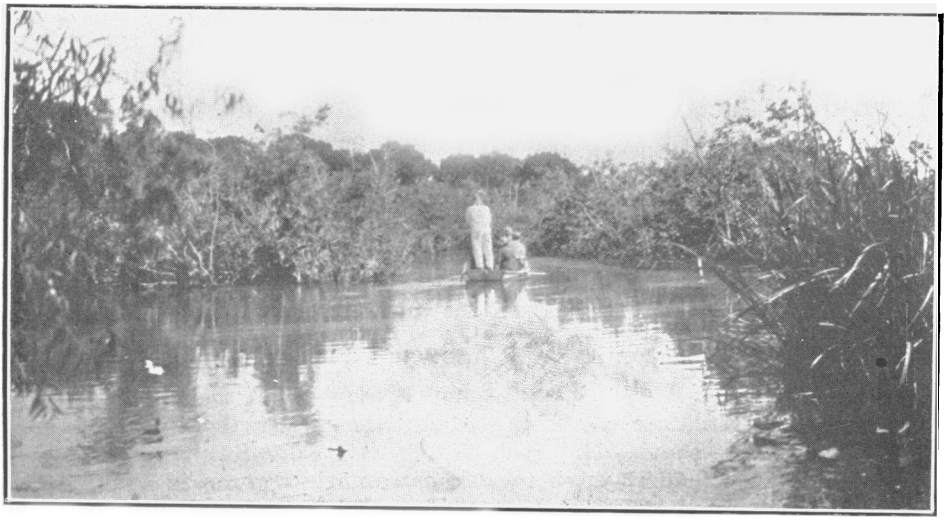
dark I searched a sand bank with a flashlight for females of *Photopsis*. The males of this genus of Mutillidæ are nocturnal and come commonly to light, but the females are but very rarely collected, and little is known of their habits. I was rewarded by finding two running busily about over the sand. Near here, Knight collected a single male each of *Tibicen montezuma* Distant and *Cacama valvata* Uhler, the latter a species of cicada not taken elsewhere on the trip. In the trap-lantern

[1] By mistake the names of the photographers were omitted from the legends under the illustrations in the first part of this article. The photographs taken by others than the author were: By Ralph Wheeler, "Ezra Cornell," "The John Harvard," "Sandy Wash in Yuma Desert," "Crossing the Gila River," "One of the Fords," "Ups and Downs North of Phœnix"; by P. A. Munz, "A Muddy Road through the Chopawampsic Swamp," "In the Catalina Mts." (The titles under these two pictures are incorrect, and should read, respectively: "Cypress Swamp, Louisiana," and "A Muddy Road through the Chopawampsic Swamp in Virginia"), "Photographing a Rattler"; R. C. Shannon, "Post Cañon"; Mrs. A. H. Wright, "The Endless Road," "Texas Pass."

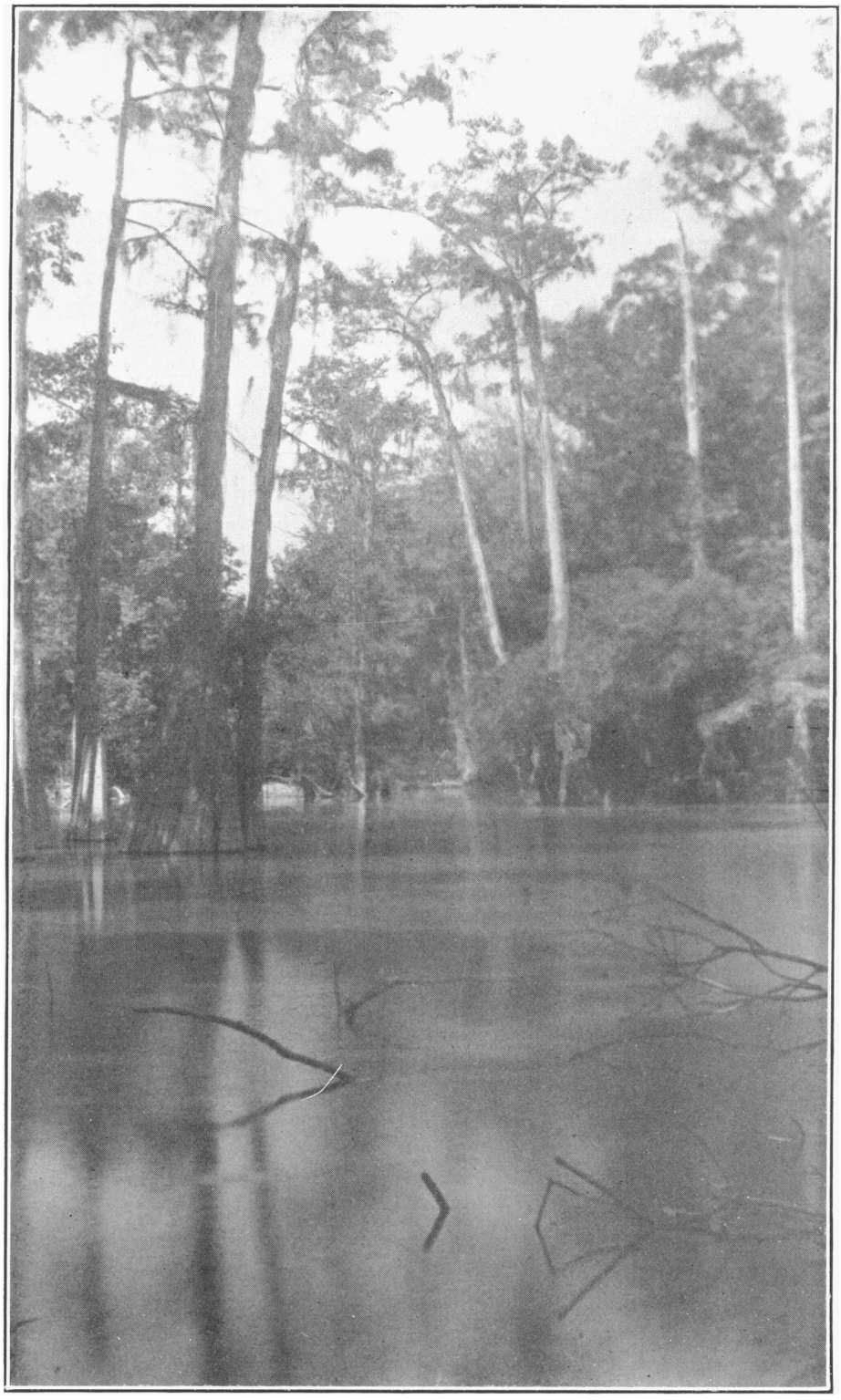
COVINGTON, LOUISIANA. Some lumbermen are floating a log raft down the stream. Photograph by Anna A. Wright.

catch appeared *Aleptina inca,* described by Dr. Dyar from Arizona in 1902 and the only species of the genus. It was new to the university collection. In this western Texas region scissor-tailed flycatchers are common, and we saw an occasional *Pyrrhnoloxia texana,* one of the most beautiful birds seen on the trip, an ally of the cardinal.

Following north along the general course of the river we



AVERY ISLAND, the bird sanctuary near New Iberia, Louisiana. Photograph by P. A. Munz.



CYPRESS ALONG THE PEARL RIVER, LOUISIANA. Photograph by P. A. Munz.

camped near Juno. Again we found a most attractive spot, and although it was a true desert region there were most beautiful ferns of several species. A sweet-scented flowering tree attracted numerous butterflies as well as *Pepsis* and other wasps. We caught two specimens of a magnificent metallic green longicorn, *Callichroma plicatum,* looking as though it were a stray creature from the tropics, with its gorgeous livery. A most amusing incident occurred here. So far we had not seen a rattlesnake. Within a few feet of camp at dusk, Dr. Bequaert, stooping to examine a supposed curious cactus, was greeted with the sharp buzz of a rattle's warning. His exclamation drew the entire camp, and the specimen was duly dispatched and admired. After the excitement had subsided the doctor thought he would have a little joke upon the others and purely in jest, pointed suddenly toward the ground, exclaiming "Look out, there's another!" Suddenly from exactly where he pointed, another rattle sounded. I should like to have had a yardstick to have measured how far *he* jumped to find his jest come true! Both specimens (*Crotalus atrox* and *confluentus*) are now in the collection of Cornell University. It is interesting that they should have belonged to different species.

We celebrated the fourth of July by crossing the Pecos. Trans-Pecos, Texas! What scenes these words conjure to the naturalist. At that time the country had been so long suffering from drought that the cattle were dying by the thousands, their carcasses everywhere in most pitiful evidence. From New Braunfels we had shipped our tents home, preferring to sleep thereafter in the open. They had given us protection from mosquitoes which were not to be expected in the desert, while as to rain—well we had had none since leaving Virginia, and the summer showers of the desert, if we met with any, we thought would be no inconvenience. Poor greenhorns that we were! From now on we were seemingly continually playing tag with thunderstorms, and sleeping in *swarms* of mosquitoes! Reader, have you ever seen a desert thunderstorm? I will describe one, calmly. It rains *pretty hard* where you are, but not before you nor behind you. Or it rains a little harder before you or behind you, but not where you are. These storms are very particular about *where* they rain—they would not think about trespassing on one another's territory. They go wandering about over the desert, three or four of them sometimes at once, avoiding each other and looking like huge columns of smoke. But where they do rain they *rain.* They

"SIMON HENRY" AN ACTION IN THE CHOPOWOMPSIC SWAMP IN VIRGINIA. Photograph by P. A. Munz.

dump the water out—well as I said before right hard, anything to get rid of it, and that quickly. And where they rain nothing travels for a while. Mud has its qualities and desert dobe is genuine. The vacillating streams, having neglected to provide for themselves a course while the weather is dry and they have time to think it over, are called upon when it rains to decide in a hurry. That is the hour of their glory. They laugh at the lordly desert and cut across it at will, carrying rocks, boulders,—half a mountain side. Now *they* rule by the power of might, and the rest of creation must sit and await their pleasure. Well, one would not have chosen otherwise, for the rains brought leaves out on the desert plants, flowers everywhere, and with them insects. Fortunate were we, that when we could not travel we could collect.

This was a fine region for interesting Cicadidæ. Along the Pecos River were *Tibicen delicata* and *Proarna venosa*. The latter was abundant from this region westward into New Mexico. At Ft. Stockton and from there also westward into New Mexico *Tibicen eugraphes* Davis were abundant on mesquite, screw bean, etc. At the bridge over the Pecos Dr. Bequaert caught a remarkable tabanid, *Silvius pollinosus* Williston. We camped on the desert some twenty miles from Sheffield. Again we found two rattlesnakes (*Crotalus atrox*) after dark, close to the camp. We came upon them while hunting with flashlights for Mutillidæ and Orthoptera. On the fifth of July we ate lunch at a little stream, where attractive looking dragonflies were abundant. We camped at Chancellor within sight of the Comanche Mountains, and well on toward the Ft. Davis range. Cicadas were very abundant, singing on the mesa after sundown in a long continued chorus, like the shrill rattle of a rattlesnake. Tarantula hawks (*Pepsis*) were also very abundant.

In the Fort Davis Mountains we had our first brief glimpse of the fauna and flora of a desert mountain range. According to Mr. Rehn the affinities of these mountains are strongly with the more northern Rockies and divergent from the Chisos Mountains to the south, which we should have visited had time permitted. In Musquiz Cañon near Ft. Davis we collected in a creek during a thunderstorm. Parnidæ (*Dryops*) and other aquatic Coleoptera and Hemiptera were very abundant. The scenery here was suggestive in its strange rock formations of the Garden of the Gods or of Texas Pass in Arizona which we were to see later. We spent a day well up Limpia Cañon, but owing to the excessive drought it was not very fruitful.

We had hoped for *Plusotus* but were disappointed. Enormous *Allorhina mutabilis* kept buzzing around the oaks. In the trap lantern was an interesting crambid, *Eufernaldia cadarella* Druce [*argenteonervella* Hulst]. The tree *Uta* (*U. ornata*), a scaly lizard related to our eastern swifts, we found in these mountains, and subsequently at two stations in Arizona.

The night of July 7 we camped on grazing land some miles northeast of Valentine, close beside a wash filled with bushes, several of which were in bloom. In the morning Dr. Bequaert and I found admirable collecting for Hymenoptera in this wash. There was a very populous colony of a small *Stizus*. One small tree attracted great numbers of flies. From time to time, resting upon its leaves and evidently attracted by the flies, came specimens of a *Mellinus*—always a rare wasp. Some fine bees were visiting the flowers. Finally, on the bank, several cacti infested with borers yielded a number of specimens of the tenebrionid-like longicorn *Monilema*.

At Sierra Blanca, in the road at night I observed a very populous colony of a pale yellow nocturnal honey ant, *Myrmecocystus mexicanus*. In a flooded creek Dr. Wright found several interesting amphibia; two species of spade foot toads, *Scarpiophorus couchi* and *S. hammondii*, were breeding, and there were three species of *Bufo* (*cognatus, compactilis,* and *woodhousei*), of which one was breeding. During the following morning we observed, growing along the roadside, a small white flower, *Lepidium eastwoodiæ*, which was attracting great numbers of small aculeate Hymenoptera. Dr. Bequaert and myself also collected two magnificent species of large bees of the genus *Hemisia* (*H. rhodophus* Cockerell and *morsei* Cockerell) on the large heads of *Centaurea americana*. This was done while waiting for a freight to get out of our way, and the others were doubtless vexed at the delay! In this region and westward flowers of the allthorn (*Koeberlinia spinosa*) afforded a wealth of Hymenoptera, but especially Philanthidæ and *Pepsis*. At night the pepsids would sleep among them, but during the day the bushes became the scene of an incessantly active,—extremely active, host of wasps. To catch them in their quick and nervous flight here, there and away amongst the innumerable unyielding thorns which alone compose the allthorn bush was no easy task.

At Fabens, in the irrigated country east of El Paso along the Rio Grande, Dr. Bequaert was so fortunate as to make one of the really noteworthy captures of the trip—a small noc-

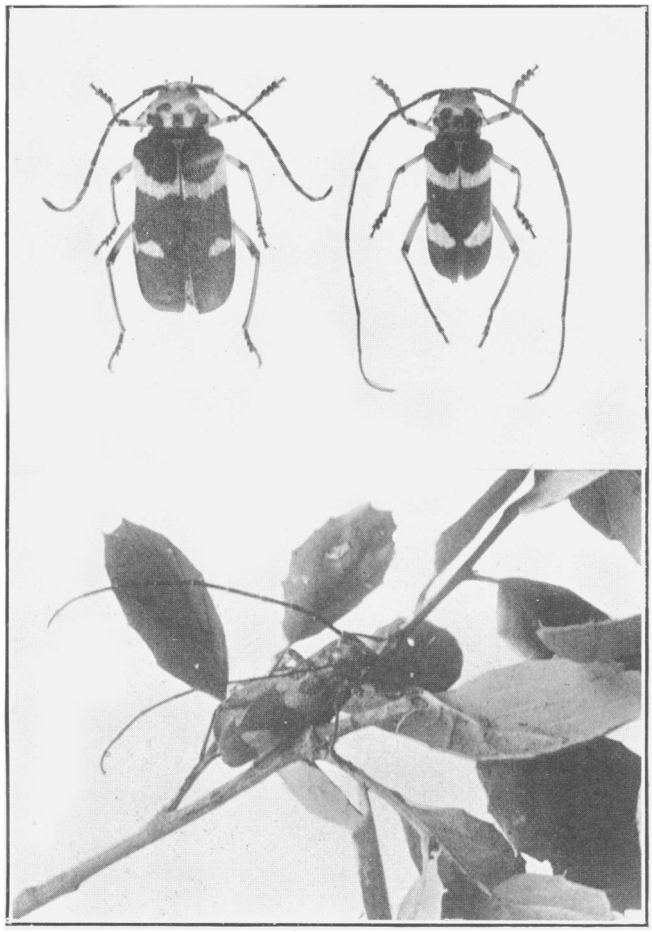
turnal bee, at night. It is probably a new species which the doctor will publish in due course—a tiny species of the straw-yellow color which is characteristic of nocturnal Hymenoptera and with great ocelli. At one point along the road hundreds of winged harvester ants, *Pogonomyrmex* sp., were observed clinging together in great masses, attached to branches of a mesquite tree.

While the Buick was having a spring reset at El Paso, Dr. Bequaert had opportunity to collect in the irrigated fields along the Rio Grande ten miles north of the smelter, and obtained among other fine wasps, a single male of the very rare scoliid wasp, *Engycistus rufiventris* Cresson, described from lower California and the only known representative of its anomalous genus, unless, as has recently been stated, it really belongs to the South American *Pterombus*.

On the eleventh we camped near Mesilla Park. Dr. Wheeler discovered a *Trachymyrmex,* one of the small leaf-cutting ants. Each individual was transporting a fragment of a stem or dried leaf. Their motions were slow and hesitant. With some difficulty we found the entrance of their colony, merely a tiny orifice in the earth. Close at hand, we collected a number of specimens of a very large *Trox* from the carcass of a coyote. In the trap-lantern were: *Heteranassa mima,* a genus and species of Noctuidæ new to the university collection; *Conochares interruptus,* probably a variety of *C. arizonæ,* which we took later in swarms in western Arizona, but representing another noctuid genus not in the university collections; *Trichocosmia inornata* Grote, a third noctuid.

The next morning we crossed the Rio Grande and ascended over the high mesa, traversing a highly volcanic region. At Aden *Proarna venosa,* a small cicada, was abundant on a desert grass; we collected a fine series. Whip-tailed lizards were in numbers at Aden, as at many other desert localities, they being very abundant and characteristic features of the desert life. We obtained two species here, *Cnemidophorus perplexus* and *C. melanostethus,* and a third species, *C. tessellatus,* at Deming, just beyond. They are mostly of dark color with bluish mottlings or lines, and are known by their exceedingly long tails. At our night camp near here ant-lions were numerous, attracted by the lights of the machine or flying to our tent lure. The males of *Brachycistis,* a genus of nocturnal Myrmosidæ also came to the light here in numbers, as they did nearly every night westward. The capture of these was personally one of my chief aims in undertaking the trip, and the

GIANT CACTUS OR SUARELO, one of the most characteristic features of the landscape of southern Arizona. Photograph by Ralph Wheeler.



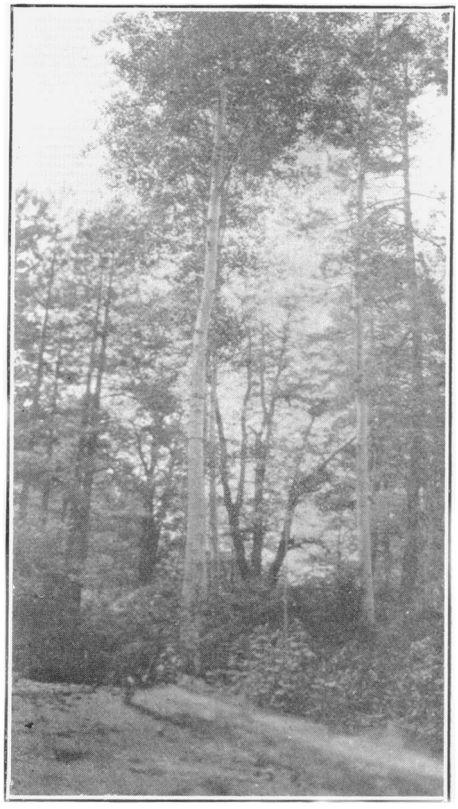
*Crioprosopus magnificus* LEC. Photographs by Prof. E. O. Essig.

lure as well as the lantern swarmed not only with these but many other interesting insects. Among them may be mentioned *Saluria ostreella* Hulst, looking deceptively like *Eufernaldia caderella,* but in reality an anerastiid, and a geometer which has since been described by Barnes and McDunnough under the name of *Eucestia marcata.*

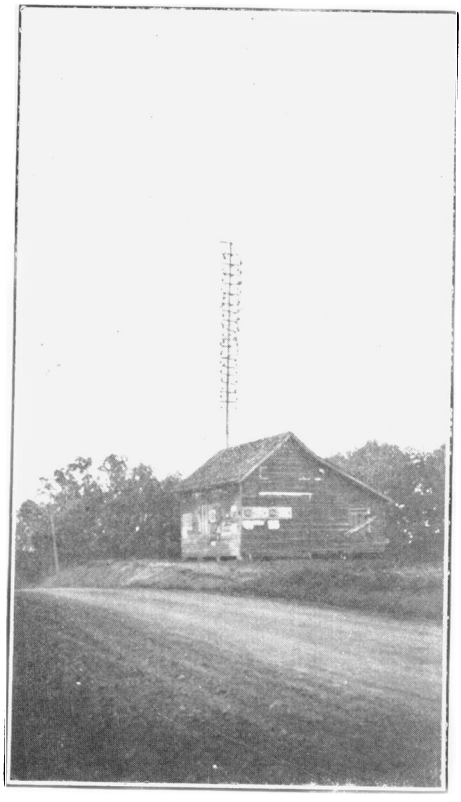
We crossed New Mexico in a little over two days and left it on the morning of the fourteenth, after passing through the town of Steins, which will long linger in our memories as a synonym for squalor and dreariness. Piles upon piles of empty tin cans bore mute witness to the pitiful gastronomic debauchery of the residents. The road led into a backyard and stopped and we drove around, lost amid goats, sodden children and innumerable cans, seeking an outlet. Finally we

discovered that the transcontinental highway turned out through an alley on to the front side of a row of buildings, from which we were apathetically, if not hostilely, surveyed by the leisure class from the stoops. The insects were better, for, near here, the pods of *Acacia greggii* secreted a nectar which attracted many Hymenoptera. The previous day, at Deming, Needham captured a large moth of a desirable species, *Gloveria arizonensis.*

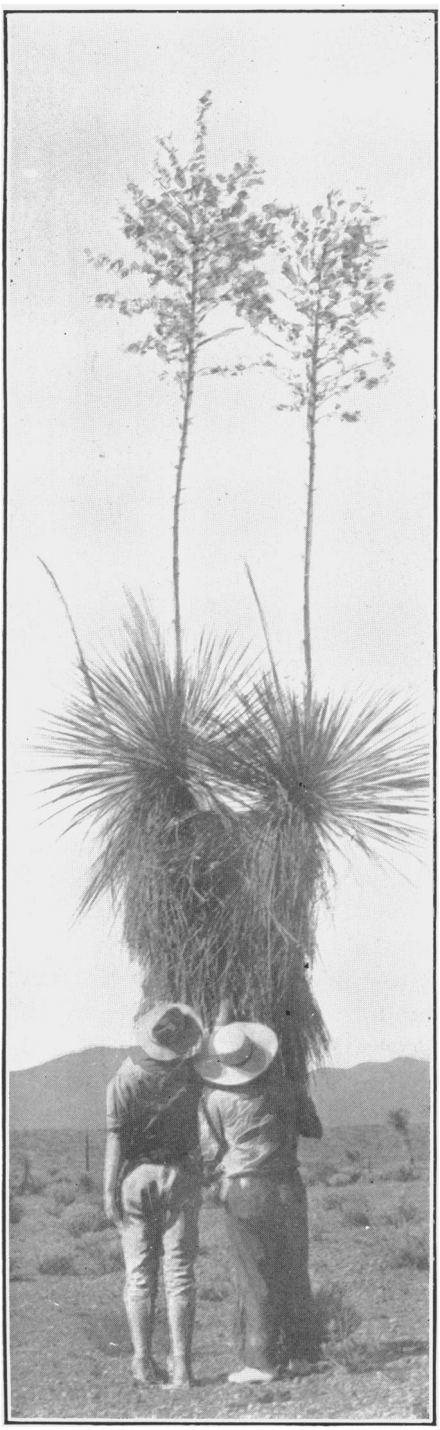
On the afternoon of the fifteenth we made camp for a several days' stay near the mouth of Post Creek, close back of the States Reform School at Fort Grant at the base of the Pinaleno Mountains. Culminating in Mt. Graham with an altitude of 10,510 feet, these are the highest and most extensive ranges of southern Arizona. In their higher slopes they are heavily timbered. As low as our camp the creek was still a splendid flowing stream, well bordered by oaks or other trees, while in the cañon further up the vegetation became denser and more humid in character. We



FOREST IN THE CATALINA MOUNTAINS.
Photograph by P. A. Munz.



MARTIN HOUSES MADE FROM GOURDS SUSPENDED TO THE CROSSBARS ON THE POLE. These are seen in many parts of Alabama and Georgia on the coastal plain.



YUCCA. These stately plants grace and beautify the desert ranges. Far above out of reach their waxen flowers draw honey-gathering wasps, bees and butterflies.
Photograph by P. A. Munz.

followed up to where it became of a distinctly transition type.

Never in my life have I beheld a glory equal to that of some of the storms and ensuing sunsets that marked the close of the days. Across the distant lying plain of the Arivaypa the storms would sweep, now involving the Galiuro range on the other side, now skirting the mountains on which we stood, until the sun, setting, lit both rain clouds and the distant gray curtains of falling rain themselves in one vast crimson purple and the whole sky involved seemed flaming fire, then dying faded out to sudden night. It is impossible to justify by description, it would be impossible for artist to paint the glory of those sunsets.

The dipterists found the nemestrinid *Hirmoneura texana* Ckll. again and also a blood-sucking leptid (*Symphoromyia*) and some fine Syrphidæ and others of interest. Dr. Bequaert and Mr. Knight collected specimens of *Tibicen castanea* Davis and of a variety of *T. cinctifera* Uhler. Amongst moths we found *Ptychoglene phrada* rather abundant, flying by day and visiting flowers. It closely resembles the lampyrid, *Lycus fernandezii* Duges, from the same zone, a specimen of which we found later at Texas Pass. Dr. Wheeler, with the help of the rest of us, listed forty-

three species of ants, representing twenty-four genera. Perhaps the most notable was *Polyergus lucidus,* the shining slave maker, well out of its known range. Several of the party witnessed a raid of this species upon a species of *Formica. Mutilla orcus* was common, and the collecting for wasps on the various flowers in the cañon as well as lower down was excellent. The erycinid *Apodemia nais* was abundant in the cañon, and we obtained quite a series; other interesting butterflies were: *Basilarchia arizonensis, Limenitis bredowi, Neonympha rubricata, Thorybes epigona, Kricogonia lysida* and *Terias mexicana.* Among the beetles may be mentioned the cactus longicorn, *Monilema appressum,* a female *Prionus heroicus, Sphænothecas suturalis, Discodon bipunctatum* Schaeffer and the large odd *Erotylus boisduvali.* Some of the tarantula hawks had elegant violaceous wings with white tips, standing in marked contrast to the ordinary red-winged type; these belong to Lucas's species *oblikuerugosa.*

It may be of interest to mention some of the reptiles of this locality. *Sceloporus jarrovii,* an uncommon swift, was associated with the larger, more bristly and much more common *S. clarkii.* Up in the cañon, more or less into the Canadian zone, lives *Gerrhonotus nobilis,* a clumsy creature sometimes called an alligator lizard, contrasting strongly in his slow motions with the swift scurrying lizards of the desert. The common horned toad of the lower slopes is *P. cornutum,* but upon a ridge Needham and the writer found the red head, *P. hernondesi,* which we also found well up in the Catalina Mountains; also up on the mountain Dr. Murry and Ralph Wheeler caught a dog-faced rattler, *Crotalus molossus.* The whip tailed lizard, *Cuemidophorus gularis,* and *Uta ornata* were other lizards observed. One of the most beautiful birds was *Phainopepla nitens,* suggestive of a cedar waxwing in appearance, but not color. A pierid butterfly, probably *P. monuste,* was very abundant near the school.

On leaving the Pinaleno Mountains we stopped awhile at Bonita; found many fine bees sleeping in the flowers of *Cucurbita fœtidissima;* among them males of *Xenoglossa patricia* Ckll. (identified by Dr. Lutz). This bee has very large ocelli and is probably nocturnal or crepuscular.[2]

Dr. Wheeler, who had collected previously in the Huachuca Mountains, came to the conclusion that the forms of the lower slopes of these two ranges are very much alike. I should advise any one wishing to collect at higher levels in these mountains to enter them from Thatcher or Safford on the eastern

[2] Note by Dr. Bequaert.

side. I am informed that pack outfits may be obtained there and that there are two summer camps up in the pines.

West of Willcox we saw some fine mirages, and crossing extensive alkali flats came upon great numbers of several beautiful species of *Cicindela.* That night we camped in Texas Pass in the Dragoon Mountains and reckon our day's stay there as entomologically the best of our entire trip. The scenery is notable for the grotesque rock formations, strongly suggestive of the Garden of the Gods. To start collecting off well Mr. Shannon captured by the cook stove an *Amblychila baroni,* Dr. Wheeler another amongst the rocks, and Dr. Bequaert a third. Determined to be as fortunate I hunted everywhere but without success. Flying about the live oaks we observed males of a magnificent large black and orange cerambycid, *Crioprosopus magnificus* Le Conte, an extremely rare beetle. The whole party turned in and collected them, with the intention of marketing the catch, a nice series, to defray a bit of the expenses of our trip, which were mounting high. Dr. Wheeler called our attention to a foray of *Eciton* (the legionary ant of the tropics). On *Zizia,* or some similar very spiny shrub, innumerable aculeate Hymenoptera of many fine species, incessantly active, held Dr. Bequaert's attention, and mine. On these same bushes a beautiful yellow lampyrid, *Lycostoma loripes,* was inordinately abundant; other lampyrids that we caught were: *L. fulvellus, Lycus fernandezi; Cenopœus palmeri,* a fine large longicorn, also was found, and a portion of the tarantula hawks were of the magnificent violet-winged species *Pepsis obliquerugosa.* At the tent light-trap, amongst other things were two speices of the capsid genus *Sericophanes,* one new to science and since described by Mr. Knight as *S. triangularis,* the other being *S. tarnsversus.* Both species Mr. Knight had also caught on previous nights, the new one at Lordsburg, Bowie and Deming, the other east as far as Gillette. The vertebrate zoologists found *Cnemidophorus gularis,* a whip-tailed lizard, for the last time.

*(To be continued.)*